# ATTACK ANGERS LYNCH

## General Otis Makes Speech to Chorus of Cheers-Plea Made for Railroads.

While a dozen subporna servers waited in Peacock Row at the Waldorf last night to serve John Kirby, jr., and the twenty-one members of the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers with bponas in a libel suit for \$100,000 brought against them by James M. Lynch, presithe International Typographical piling up cheers for General Harrison Gray net claim to be better fighters than others. Angeles Times," in a speech attacking or-

ch and his suit concerning the dynamiting of freedom. tain organization had a hand in the

Early this morning A. Parker Nevin or the manufacturers, said none the defendants had been served.

. General Otis was introduced the fight he had made against essions of organized labor in Los enemy

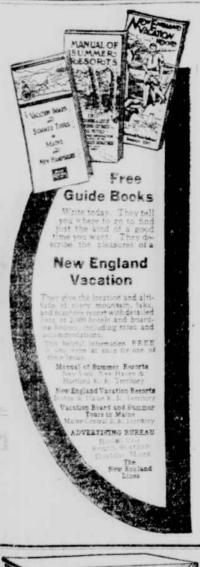
General Otis got to his feet he by crashing cheers, and all his speech he was interrupted by of the members of the associat, that broke forth with every reference for the

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are engaged in is no longer a contest between 'The Los Angeles Times' and ago with the defeat of the typographical Parry, of Indianapolis; union that tried to crush us and to crush Bridgeton, N. J.; C. W. Post, of Battle out our manhood and our independence. Creek, Daniel C. Ripley, of Pittsburg, F. out our manhood and our independence. When that organization failed to crush us. it joined forces with the American Federation of Labor, and continued the battle well, of Syracuse, and D. A. Tompkins, of with Gompers, and since then, for years, Charlotte, N. C. the American Federation of Labor has di-

rected the battle. Finally a desperate effort to silence The Times' and extinguish its editors was made National Manufacturers Also through dynamite, and resulted in the destruction of the Times Building and the death of twenty of its employes. But the battle did not end there, and it has not

Fight for Industrial Freedom. 'I say this that you may understand this disaster and the loss of our loyal men said that though he had heard comm We are not fighting our individual battles. but we are fighting for industrial freedom. Union, the members of the association at We are fighting for freedom under the law heir dinner in the Grand Ballroom were and the constitutional guarantees. We do oris, editor and part owner of "The Los but we say that all those who think that industrial, despotism is menacing the Reenized labor, and Mr. Kirby was defying public must stand up and fight. You have the power, if you will exercise it, to supof the union has sued us because of the press this insurrection against industrial

The Los Angeles Times' Building that we "You are men who understand that oron October 31, 1910," said Mr. ganized labor cannot possess a single right there will be some very interesting not possessed by individuals. Many persons adhered to by the adoption of a resolution developments. The association will wel-come an opportunity to show that a cerperior rights because it is organized. This is a menace to our liberty. The law does principle of industrial freedom in defence The property of the union?" he was red headed men can't say they have any their fortunes and their lives."

Independence pleaged their fortunes and their lives."

Independence pleaged their their fortunes and their lives." that is so we will organize a red headed was also adopted demanding the repeal of men's convention.

> The reason for your existence is the fact that you recognized that the Republic is menaced by the aggressions of organized tion that which cannot lawfully be done labor. You take counsel together because is well that you organize and say to the 'Advance further and we will fight.'

"I stand with you for our personal lib

unless we stand fast for those forms of employer and employe, out of which inliberty which the Constitution guarantees jured workers might be compensated irreand the Fathers contemplated when they spective of the question of fault or negliformed our system of government. We are gence; provided, however, that contributors for the laws framed by Congress under our quirements of the law be exempt from system of government. We are for the said taxation. Another resolution favored law as interpreted by the Supreme Court. President Taft's International Court of Arand accepts the interpretation of the Suell and Debs and McNamara, if you please, for the almighty dollar than they did for

Ludwig Nissen, who was the toastmas-President Taft in the stand he had taken for a permanent tariff commission.

Some of us, but not all, are in accord with him on his proposal for reciprocity with Canada," Mr. Nissen continued, "bu retarding of the governmental business by government employes is mutiny and should be punished as such. We are in accord with him on the treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, and believe that he should join with Great Britain Ger

## Predicts Business Boom.

"I can only urge you flag) to defend your homes and let the

ern Pacific Railway, defended the railroads and large business combinations generally strongly to too much government regulaion. He said

iation than they have at present if agriculture and transportation both succeed. In some of these states there are regions which cannot be developed properly without more transportation. In Eastern Montana, either Maine (33.0%) square miles) or Indiana (38.3% square miles) could be placed and no railroad would touch it. In Central Gregon the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Union Pacific are nuilding some railroads opening a part of the state in which, until this recent construction, the great state of Ohio (4.0%) square miles could be placed and not a railroad would touch it. This area would hold the great state of New York with Rhode Island and the District of Columbia thrown in for good measure.

The American railroad owners and managers have done a great work in creating the great transportation machine as it exists to-day, and they can progress still exists to-day, and they can progress still

Reasonable Regulation Desirable. regulation of the great businessons of the country are desirable

sonable regulation of the great business institutions of the country are desirable, but attempting to manage in detail succoncerns and continual and foolish interference with the judgment of the mentained in that management is unwise and un-American. Such policy tends to cripple the splendid initiative that has accomplished so much up to the present time. With that initiative unimpaired and encouraged to act, far better results will be accomplished for the whole country than under the management of the government. Putting a government uniform on a railroad employe does not make him energetic or initalible and it will reduce his feeling of responsibility.

While the attacks on the railroads have not ceased, similar action is now being considered and taken against many other forms of business, and unless individuals arouse themselves and take some active part in trying to create a sane unprejudiced public opinion about business, the troubles that are now confronting the owners and managers of railroads will spread and confront the owners and managers of many other kinds of property.

Lincoln said the country could not exist half slave and half free—and it is a grave question whether the railroads can continue to meet the demands of the people and be the efficient instruments instruments in they should be, if owned by private individuals but in all important matters of management, except finance, practically directed by governmental authority.

rected by governmental authority

Coppins, of Boston; Henry S. Hale, of Philadelphia; C. C. Hanch, of Indianapolis C. M. Jarvis, of New Britain, Conn. B Joy, of Detroit; H E Miles, of Racine That contest closed years W. H. Parlin, of Canton, III. David M. C. Schwedtman, of St. Louis; George D.

# ATTACK ORGANIZED LABOR

Selby, of Portsmouth, Ohio, Giles H. Still-

Hear a Rebuke from Croker. The final day of the sixteenth annual afacturers in the Waldorf yesterday brought forth several further attacks on organized labor. In a speech accepting his re-elec-John Kirby, ir on his intense manner of speaking on the

day before he did not fear coercion. "Two years ago," said Mr. Kirby, "Samuel Gompers made the statement that orthem yet, and I venture to predict that five years from now the independent workman will be able to go around without running the risk of being tapped on the head with a lead pipe."

The principle of the open shop was firmly condemning every form of closed shop

namiling of "The Times" Building and erty, religious and individual liberty like- fore, favored a system whereby the state All phases of liberty are menaced should create a fund by excise taxation of

> Ex-Chief Edward F. Croker bluntly told preme Court, but he does not accept the the manufacturers at their morning session

> and to be protected in that right by the form in the enforced absence of its origiwhole power of the nation, by the army nator. He was of the opinion that the power of the central bank to extend credit to the smaller institutions in times of stress ter, said in his opening speech that the would obviate the possibility of future

# CAPTAINS BEFORE CROPSEY we are all with him in his stand that any More Up for Disobeying "Inside"

lays' pay for violating the order. Ten cap

McClusky said he had two hundred thou

stores dismissed two cases and deferred

# Albany, May 17 - Appropriations for good

approved is that of Assemblyman Tre by appropriating \$1.500.00 for the comple-on of New York's share of an interna-onal highway from New York to Mon

# CROPSEY'S SUN SETTING MAYOR'S VIEWS DECRIED partment, but could not override the firm conviction of the majority that crime had greatly increased under this administra-

Continued from first page

deliberate violation of the law, and he has agreed to comply with the law in future. In the case of these forty-four patrolmen he claims that he acted under some sort of official consent obtained in advance, but no person in or out of this commission has power to consent to a violation of the law, and no false certification of the payrolls can be made. It is, however, still in the power of the Police Commissioner to revoke these unlawful appointments and submit such evidence as he has in his possession concerning the persons whose names appear on the eligible list so that this commission may consider it.

## Commissioner Violated Law.

It is within my knowledge that you officially directed the Police Commissioner to make appointments for the police force from the Civil Service eligible list in numerical order, even forbidding the exercise of the usual discretionary choice of one name out of three. That order, as I am informed, was intended to eliminate, as far as was humanly possible, the exercise of political or other private influence in the selection of members of the police force. Of course, I do not in any way question the motives of the Police Commissioner in doing what he has done, but I call your attention to the fact that he has not only violated the law but has disregarded your positive instructions.

has not only violated the law but has be regarded your positive instructions.

I desire also to call your attention to the fact that the Police Department alone, of all the branches of the city government, has repeatedly attempted to break down the Civil Service law and to take into its hands functions which do not belong to it, has been charged for many years that principle of industrial freedom in defence of which the signers of the Declaration of independence pledged their sacred honor, their fortunes and their lives." A resolution was also adopted demanding the repeal of the state and federal eight-hour laws reliating to public work on the ground that they were an attempt to secure by indirection that which cannot lawfully be done by direct legislation.

One of the more important resolutions of the day, taking up the question of industrial compensation to injured workmen.

andal
I especially and urgently call your attenon to the Board of Police Surgeons and
an official communication sent to me
Dr James P Warbasse, the physician
charge of he Bureau of Physical Exminations (a copy of which I have
ready forwarded to you), showing that
r five years this board waged deliberate
ar upon the Civil Service Commission, and
at at times in the past re-examination of
indicates presented by this commission
of rejected by the police surgeons demonrated that a majority of those rejected which the police surgeons had rejected them for reasons of their own. I have di-rected a re-examination of those rejected by the Board of Police Surgeons in the case of the present eligible list, and the preme Court, but he does not accept the law as interpreted by Gompers and Mitchell and Debs and McNamara, if you please. The folly and madness of unrestrained unionism is what we oppose, but we do not oppose unionism when restrained by law. No man shall say that we are unreasonable or illiberal, but we do say that organized labor shall obey the law. We stand for the doctrine that every citizen has the lawful right to pursue unhampered and undisturbed any occupation of his choice and to be protected in that right by the lic officers in your administrator eliminate as far as possible all op ty for improper influence to cree e public service. I have the hono mit the above for your informal am, with great respect, faithfully am, with great respect, faithful JAMES CREELMAN, President.

## McCullough Old Chief.

and sixty-five years ago. He went plaints yesterday against another batch of was retired by the Van Wyck Police said Magistrate Corrigan, in commenting captains and lieutenants who, for various Board in May of the following year to upon this paragraph of the presentment, reasons, did not take cognizance of the make room for William S. Devery. He "it's a bad time for honest men. official order of the Commissioner on February 8 that patrolmen of long service be tendent of Elections. Later he reorganupon the results to fellow policemen, of

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implies an obligation to purchase.

Crime Wave Grand Jury, However, Clears Police Department.

## VINDICATED, SAYS CORRIGAN

## No Accusation in Presentment with Which Investigation Ends After Two Months.

The special grand tury which has been investigating crime and police conditions of the city reported to Judge O'Sullivan, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, in the form of a presentment, leading off with the statement that the investigation had failed to disclose any corruption by members of the police force or by public

Though no specific complaint or accusaion is made in the presentment against eartment, there is specific criticism of sevcral of Mayor Gaynor's pet theories in renotably the "personal liberty" propaganda of the Mayor, concerning which the presentment says "that policemen are liable to suffer from charges and convictions on

Commenting mildly upon two other police policies enforced by Mayor Gaynor. have a limited power to use men in plain clothes to repress disorder and apprehen roughs; (2) that in some parts of the cit; policemen should have a freer use of their comment upon the O'Brien case in the find ings of the grand jury were disappointed reference whatever to the trial of the oney Island inspector, concerning which t is known that evidence was presented

## Magistrate Corrigan Satisfied

Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, whose in part at least responsible for the inquiry, raid last night after careful perusal of the presentment that the findings of the grand ury completely vindicated him.

mission's examination shows that these said the magistrate. "The grand jury was n the police apparently fair and impartial. Its finding was in accordance with the evidence, and be true. The presentment shows that there the has been a great increase in crime and ities! decide the O'Brien case they rest creep | under very grave suspicion.' As they hav not yet decided it, they still rest under

that grave suspicion In dealing with the question as to why gangs and hoodiums are not effectively ing out of the precinct plainclothes men

He explained that it was not physical vere far from that.

larged had it that the vote on the pre

partment, but could not override the firm conviction of the majority that crime had tion, and the presentment therefore is pe cultarly divided into flat admissive statements of the prevalence of all degrees of crime, from panhandling to burgiary, and apologetic statements of the reorganization of police affairs which the "Mayor and

hose responsible to him" are carrying on. This presentment is made with no intention of overlooking the praiseworthy effor of the Mayor to prevent brutality and grafting by policemen, but rather that the weak points in the execution of the plan may be noted and improved," is the next to the fast paragraph of the presentment and that is followed by this statement. showing as exactly as possible the precise percentage of increase in burglary and

larceny:

Inasmuch as the present system requiring the reporting of all cases of citizens complaints to the detective bureau was put into operation last October, a comparison of the last quarter of 1910 and the first quarter of 1911 is now given. The last quarter of 1911 is now given. The last quarter of 1910 shows: Citizens' complaints of all larcenies, last quarter of 1911, 5,199. Total amount recorded as stolen last quarter of 1910 was \$1,072,994; and total amount recorded it be simplified and codified.

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